(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of SEZs envisaged to be set up in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Only such applications which satisfy the requirements laid down in the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 and the Special Economic Zones Rules, 2006 and have been duly recommended by the State Government concerned, are considered by the Special Economic Zone (sez) Board of Approval. It is not possible to estimate the number of SEZs that would be set up in the next three years. However, after the SEZ Act, 2005 and SEZ Rules, 2006 came into effect on 10th February 2006, 237 formal approvals for setting up SEZs have been granted of which 103 SEZs have been notified while 3 have been withdrawn/cancelled.

Gap between farmers and buyers of grapes

4463. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one kg. of Indian grapes fetches Rs. 120 in a London supermarket, but the farmer in India gets Rs. 13, because of the high delivery costs for the fruit and vegetable growers in India;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the wide gulf between the farmer and the buyer and multiple players in the long linear supply chain lead to high produce prices, without benefiting the farmer; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to shorten the distance between the farmer and the buyer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Sir. Available information suggests that the retail prices of grapes in the supermarket in United Kingdom fetch prices in the range of Rs. 110—Rs.130 per kg. while the wholesale prices in the major markets of India is Rs. 15 to Rs. 27 per kg. during March, 2007.

(b) The gap between the price realisation of the farmers and the prices consumer pay can be due to many reasons including the multiple players in the long linear supply chain, the type of marketing channel followed and distance of consuming market from the producing areas.

(c) The Central Government has advised the State Government by circulating a Model Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act in 2003 to make amendments in their respective Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) Acts to allow direct marketing, contract farming and to promote setting up of competitive markets in private and cooperative sectors. The development of alternative competitive market in private and cooperative sector would privide freedom to farmers to sell their produce in such markets, ensuring for them better prices/services. Since agriculture marketing is a state subject, it is for the State Governments to amend the APMC Act as it suits them. Agriculture and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is also making efforts to link the farmers to the major retailers for better price realisation by the farmers.

FDI in Haryana

†4464. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of inflow of foreign direct investment in India during the last two years; and

(b) the details of inflow of foreign direct investment in Haryana, district-wise during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Data on inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is maintained on the basis of reporting by various regional offices of the Reserve Bank of India. Chandigarh and New Delhi Regional Offices cover the state of Haryana. Statement on Regional-office wise FDI inflows received during April 2005 to march 2007 is given in the enclosed (*See* below). No separate district-wise data is maintained.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.